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NUMBER 40

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Caixa 352

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HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIROA SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published about the end of August. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.**WEST COAST ITEMS.**

—The congress of Ecuador has voted a credit for completing the military armament as recommended by the government.

—The Chilean government has resolved to purchase another cruiser in Europe and to order more arms and munitions from Germany.

—A Santiago telegram says an official of the foreign office has left for Bolivia for the purpose of withdrawing and substituting the König note.

—A Lima telegram of the 25th ult. says the Peruvian government has instructed the chief of police not to permit any hostile manifestation against Chili.

—A fatal epidemic of measles is raging in Santiago, Chili, says a telegram of the 26th ult., where 1,000 deaths from it had occurred in the preceding 25 days.

—The Chilean government, through its official organ, has declared that it had previous knowledge and approved the note of Minister König to the Bolivian government.

—A Lima telegram of the 25th says that war between Ecuador and Colombia is inevitable. The former has just purchased two cruisers, possesses modern artillery and rifles and is fortifying its coast.

—A Sucre telegram of the 29th says the Bolivian Congress has resolved to take no notice of the König note. It is also asserted that the Bolivian expedition to the Rio Acre has taken possession of that district.

—The Chilean minister of finance is trying to square the circle. He is studying reforms in import duties which shall protect a national industry without imposing additional burdens on the import trade.

—The government of Ecuador has refused to accept the convention proposed by Colombia for the settlement of the boundary dispute between those two countries. The relations between them has become much strained and war is feared.

—It was reported from Santiago on the 28th that Chili would withdraw the König note to the Bolivian government so that it might be expressed in diplomatic terms. Bolivia, however, might now with perfect propriety decline to accept any further communication on the subject.

—The Peruvian government has resolved to send an extraordinary mission with secret instructions to Quito to protest against the invasion of Peruvian territory by Ecuadorian troops. There seems to be a disposition to fight in almost every Spanish American republic on the continent.

—A Santiago telegram of the 26th ult. announces the mysterious disappearance of the Spanish minister from that capital. A telegram of the 27th stated that he had fled to escape his creditors, to whom he owed 250,000 pesos. On the following day a third telegram reported a meeting of the Spanish colony, at which it was resolved to report the minister to the home government. A motion to pay his debts by means of a subscription was voted down. A telegram of yesterday says the Spanish government will pay the debts, and the fugitive minister's successor will soon arrive in Chili.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Argentine school-ship «Sarmiento» arrived home on the 29th ult., after her voyage around the world.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 27th says the American gunboat «Wilmington» has left for Shanghai.

—The well known Buenos Aires capitalist Milanovich is reported to have purchased the steamers of the Messageries Flaviales company for £200,000.

—An English traveller named Cunningham has been assassinated in Paraguay. But it will create no excitement at home like the shooting of Edgar at Johannesburg.

—The Argentine students are expecting a visit from Brazilian students during the Campos Salles festivities this month, and are making great preparations for their reception.

—The August earnings of the various tramway lines in the city of Buenos Aires amounted to \$90,588.85; on which the municipality collected a tax of 6 per cent, amounting to \$59,435.29.

—An appeal was made at Buenos Aires on the 16th ult. for subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers of the recent Galveston cyclone, and was accorded a generous response. The meeting took place at the American church, and a committee was formed to receive subscriptions.

—It is reported that the maritime authorities at Rosario have seized a consignment of 200 Remington and 200 Winchester rifles and 4,000 cartridges intended for unpatriotic Uruguayans who want to bathe their country in blood so that they may get paid offices.—*B. A. Herald*, Sept. 18.

—We see by our Buenos Aires exchanges that the secretary of the United States legation, Mr. F. S. Jones, was drowned in Virginia on the 15th ult., while at home on a leave of absence. Mr. Jones had been for some time connected with the diplomatic service and was highly esteemed in Buenos Aires.

—The Montevideo Times is refreshingly outspoken on public affairs in that city and while it is sharply critical it is the criticism of the truth and the work of a friend, and it would be a great thing for that country if such views as it advocates were adopted as the basis of government and public business. Our colleague has the respect of all serious people, and we hope it is accompanied with their shekels.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.—The Argentine board of health with a degree of wisdom and enterprise which we did not expect from that body, has recommended to the sanitary authorities of Uruguay that quarantine should be abandoned and, instead, that each ship from an infected port should be disinfected and dealt with on its merits without relation to other ships. But Uruguay is not up to date enough to accept this and suggests a reduction of the time which is only a reduction of the nuisance and useless policy.—*B. A. Herald*.—It is reported that what with alterations and extensions the new congress hall has already cost \$5,000,000 of the \$5,577,000 authorized by congress for its completion. Hardly a quarter of the work is done and it is expected that it will cost \$20,000,000. A twenty million dollar building, even if repaidated dollars, should last the nation till it has the present population of the United States of North America. It seems to be a race between the congress hall and the celebrated Colon theatre for rapid building. The works are now practically suspended.—*Buenos Aires Herald*, Sept. 22.—In Tucuman the police were searching for a criminal in the camp, they visited a house where it was believed that he had been hiding but did not find him there. On leaving the house a man rode up to them and they shouted to him to surrender. As most of the brigands wear uniform the man thought they were robbers and drew a knife to defend himself. The police thought he was the man they were looking for and used their carbines and killed the horseman not finding their mistake till afterwards. The victim of their stupidity and ferocity was an honest resident of the district who had never been guilty of any crime.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.—From the reports current, though the statement is not yet official, it is to be feared that the well-intentioned efforts of the Argentine and Brazilian health authorities to abolish the quarantine plague have been frustrated by the benighted opposition of the Uruguayan board. Of this more anon, when we have more certain knowledge. Meanwhile the Pais of yesterday prints a denunciation signed by eighteen unfortunate quarantinees, passengers by the «Mejico», according to which the state of affairs at the Flores Island lazaret is more scandalous than ever, if that be possible. They make the following specific charges:—That it is humanly impossible to sleep upon rotten mattresses and beds; that one arrives at the lazaret in good health but leaves it in the contrary condition; that the food is detestable; that the service (meaning the table service) is insufficient and so dirty as to be loathsome to the touch; that cows, goats, dogs and other animals sleep in the same shed as the passengers (3rd class) and finally (which no one will deny) that all this is simply disgraceful! What will the contractor, who has been so improperly favored by the inept board of health and the too complaisant government, have to say to these charges, to which the names are attached?—*Montevideo Times*, Sept. 21.**LEGALIZED ILLEGALITY.**

There are many signs of unrest and impatience with the encroachments on the rights and immunities of the people as secured or set forth in the federal constitution and especially is this the case with regard to taxes on the transit of produce. The constitution is as clear and specific as it is possible for language to make it, for not only does it declare that the transit of produce is free throughout the republic, but in addition to this it is added, referring to the prohibited tax, «he it what it may» nor shall the vehicles which carry produce be taxed. In the face of this there are taxes imposed by the nation, by the provinces and by the municipalities, and they are paid. Probably there is not a lawyer of repute in the country who will say that any of these taxes are legal, nevertheless they are imposed because it is known that any person would pay the tax rather than go to the trouble and expense of carrying a case to the Supreme Court.

This class of taxation has reached such a point that discussion is being provoked and it is possible that there may be formed some association for the purpose of resisting in the courts this class of taxes. The Rural Society is showing signs of increased activity and it should take up this case and make a fight on it. The worst of the business is the impudence of the supposition that the people will submit to such things without a fight, and yet we do it with all the docility of sheep.—*Buenos Aires Herald*, Sept. 20.

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(Caixa 108.)

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BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

Realized Capital. . Rs. 101.246.400\$000

N. B. This capital to be reduced to Rs. 100,000,000 in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 17.480.078\$736

Profits in suspense . Rs. 11.156.739\$835

on 31st May 1900.

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From the New York Independent.

A REPUBLIC IN THE TROPICS.

BY EUGENE R. HENDRIX, D.D.,

Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

The United States of Brazil is a republic in the tropics. Since November 15th, 1889, when by a bloodless revolution Dom Pedro was driven from the throne, what was the remaining crown in South America gave place to government of the people by the people in one of the world's largest territories under a single flag. Brazil with its twenty provinces, now called states, embraces a territory larger by over 200,000 square miles than that of the United States of America before the purchase of Alaska. It comprises an area of 3,218,166 square miles, and extends from 4° 22' N. to 33° 45' S. latitude, and is, therefore, almost wholly within the tropics. While some 2,600 miles in length its breadth is 2,500 miles and its coast line 3,700 miles. The population is approximately 17,000,000, including 1,000,000 "wild" Indians. Before the work of gradual emancipation was commenced in 1871 there were 1,800,000 slaves. Since 1888, when all the slaves then remaining in servitude were freed, they have become widely dispersed, and it is thought, have been gradually diminishing. Due to habits of drink and indifference to sanitary conditions. Few remain in the homes of their former owners, and, even when continuing to work on the coffee plantations, they prefer rude quarters of their own to the houses built for them by their employers. Under competent superintendence they cultivated the coffee and the cane, and constituted the dependence of the planter in tilling the soil, usually paying their first cost in a few years. Slavery under Portuguese masters has always had a dark side. Although the last to emancipate her slaves, Brazil did so without a war or without compensation to the owners. In fact, many owners, finding slavery no longer profitable, and much influenced by criticism from without, to which Brazilians have always been sensitive, anticipated by months the emancipation act of May, 1888. Thus seeking to adjust themselves to the new industrial conditions sure to follow the immediate and unconditional manumission of all the slaves, the larger employers of labor prevented any serious crisis which that radical change would otherwise have precipitated.

Immigration, which usually follows the parallel, set strongly from southern Europe toward Brazil in the years following the emancipation of slaves and the overthrow of the empire. From official but as yet unpublished statistics I am able to give some suggestive figures which tell of the new elements introduced into Brazil since the republic was proclaimed. What influence given classes of immigrants may have on the future of the republic is naturally weighed from the ruling ideas which they bring with them.

While Brazil was so long a dependency of Portugal, whence came its language and civilization, it is a noteworthy fact that Italy has sent over in the last twenty years 911,376 Italians, while in the last forty years only 469,950 Portuguese have immigrated to Brazil. Within twenty years there have come to Brazil some 40,000 each of Germans, Austrians, and Russians, while only 3,000 English and about the same number of Belgians have found a home there. The number of Americans is too small to be separately classified, although there are 1,072 Swiss and 2,310 Swedes. In

1893 as many as 474 Chinese came, but in only one year since then have any of their countrymen followed their example, so that the total Chinese contingent is given at 474. In 1890 the Russians came in large numbers, not less than 25,123, seeking a home that year in the new republic, followed the next year by 132,326 Italians and 22,146 Spanish. But the Russians soon ceased to come in larger numbers than one or two hundred annually, while the Spanish have added 175,778 to the mixed population of Brazil. The Germans have taken to the more temperate region in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, with the twining opportunities of cattle-raising and the growth of cereals. The Italians, more than any others, have become the laborers of the country, especially in the coffee and grain fields. By virtue of the cheap rates of travel, some of the same Italians can be found in the course of a single year in the vineyards of Italy, the coffee plantations of Brazil, and the grain fields of Argentina. This fact has to be considered in measuring their influence in a land where they form so large a part of the migratory population while their thoughts turn to sunny Italy in time of grape harvest. The great tide of immigration following the establishment of the republic has sunk from over 200,000 in 1891 to less than 60,000 in 1898. Italy, Portugal, and Spain alone contribute notably to the present immigration, and in the order named. The foreign contingent in Brazil, as always, is essentially from the Latin nations. The Germans, always enterprising, have contributed greatly to the development of their chosen province, while English and Belgian capital, possibly the most notable factor in the material development of Brazil, is carefully looked after by the comparatively small number of English-speaking people or Belgians needed to run the banks and the railroads.

For the English to see is still a current phrase in Brazil, and is a tribute to the influence of outside opinion upon the national affairs of the republic. What may drive away capital or hinder the floating of a loan in Lombard Street is sure to be deprecated by all who seek the development of the immense resources of Brazil. In an interview with President Campos Salles he frankly stated that the imperative need of Brazil is capital. For the purpose of inspiring the necessary confidence he visited London shortly before he became president of the republic, and gave such assurances of retrenchment in national expenditures and of retiring a considerable amount of the depreciated paper currency that the Rothschilds undertook the financing of the Brazilian bonds. This foreign aid is at once the strength and weakness of Brazil. It gives a sort of curatorship which secures economy in place of reckless expenditure (as during the stormy presidency of Floriano Peixoto), while it makes the government constantly apprehensive, even timid, because of possible disavowal of the republic, and as two thousands of service were arrayed against each other in the insurrection or revolution under Admiral Mello, and as each has headed one or more of the revolutions which have come to Brazil during the past decade, they form a somewhat uncertain factor in national politics. Since the army overthrew the empire, while the navy failed in their revolt against Floriano, the favor of the army seems to be most courted at present. Any candidate for the presidency is deemed stronger after the military clubs have pronounced in his favor. Militarism is a peril to other of the Latin nations than France. This may account in the Brazilian army as much less than the number of men supposed to be in the service, while officers, in considerable numbers, are without commands.

While many leading citizens favored the overthrow of the empire, lest the mild rule of the good Dom Pedro should not be continued under his daughter, who had served as regent at different times, yet it was only by the help of the army that the republic was established. The first president was essentially a military ruler, Marshal Deodoro not hesitating to dissolve congress and to close the chambers by force, and then to declare himself dictator at the invitation of the officers of the army. When overthrown as the result of a revolt in Rio Grande do Sul, and through the demonstration of the navy against the city of Rio, Deodoro found that the revolutionary committee had chosen the vice-president, Floriano Peixoto, as his successor. While a military despotism had failed under Deodoro, yet the favor of the army was so courted by his successor that the navy under Admiral Mello became the leaders in a new revolution against Floriano which made the army doubly necessary to him. This costly revolution led to an almost unlimited increase of paper currency, and to such an increase in the numbers and influence of the army that it seemed doubtful whether the first civil president, Prudente Moraes, would be permitted to take his seat. He frankly states that when he came up to the national capital for his inauguration he was by no means sure that he would not find another military despotism declared. Only the sudden breaking down of the health of Floriano, soon followed by his death, is thought to have saved the republic.

A wise and strong administration by Prudente Moraes, despite an attempt on his life (made it was charged in the interests of the vice-president, who had governed for some time during the absence of the President because of feeble health), inspired confidence in the future of Brazil as a civil rather than a military republic. President Campos Salles, another civil ruler, has done much to deepen that confidence. Wise plans for the education of the people, the better to prepare them for

self-government, are being carried out. With continued peace better rates of exchange are hoped for and returning prosperity.

Although Brazil took the constitution of the United States as a model for her own, yet the points of difference as the result of peculiar conditions existing at the time of its adoption, or arising later, and guarded against in the several amendments, are noteworthy. The president is elected for a term of four years and cannot be his own successor. The vice-president who shall fill the office of the presidency during the last year of the presidential term shall not be eligible to the presidency for the next term of that office. The relatives, both by consanguinity and by marriage, in the first and second degrees, of the president and vice-president, shall be ineligible for the offices of president and vice-president, provided the said officials are in office at the time of the election or have left the office even six months before. The secularization of the cemeteries, the recognition of civil marriage by the republic, its celebration to be gratuitous; the giving of only secular instruction in public institutions, the loss of political rights by all claiming exemption from any burden imposed by the laws of the republic on its citizens, because of religious belief, are all aimed at more recent abuses. The abolishing of the penalty of the galleys and also judicial banishment refer to conditions happily unknown among us. Constitutions, like creeds, rightly read, tell the story of evils to be guarded against at the time of their adoption. "Thou shalt not" always tells of an imperfect or immature state of society.

It is a striking phrase used to describe the attitude of former monarchists that they "accept the republic." Freedom of individual opinion has not been interfered with as the republic has been on trial. This forbearance seems one of the most hopeful features. The admiral who led the costly naval insurrection was speedily restored from exile and now walks the streets of Rio harlequin and is unharmed. When a leader of public opinion was recently asked "Is Brazil ready for a republican form of government?" his frank answer was "No, but we are getting ready." It is the old story of learning to swim by swimming. Intellectual hospitality is necessary in all government by discussion, as all republican government must be. While anonymous publications are forbidden, yet in leading journals are seen whole columns headed, "Publications by Request." These are paid for by the writer, although at nominal rates, while he must leave with the editor an affidavit declaring his real name and assuming personal responsibility for what he has written. While the editor is not wholly free from responsibility, the aggrieved person is usually satisfied with demanding the name of the writer and seeking redress at his hands.

Brazil looks with no favor upon any proposed alliance with one or more South American republics against the United States. An inspired editorial in the leading journal of Brazil, while complimenting General Roca, the president of the Argentine republic, on this occasion of his recent visit to Brazil, pointed out that Brazil was happily at peace with all the world, and had no need of an alliance with any nation as against any other. In fact, the kindest feelings prevail toward the United States, a friendly act on the part of an American naval officer having virtually ended the naval revolution that sorely tried the stability of the new republic. The chancellor of the United States' lecture shows an era of good feeling from the days of Monroe. Shortly after the declaration of the republic of Brazil the corner stone of a monument to Monroe was laid in the city of Rio de Janeiro.

Doubtless the most hopeful factor in the intellectual and moral life of the Brazilians is the freedom of religious opinion and worship secured under the constitution, although the original decree providing for religious freedom was signed during the empire. Barão Homen de Mello, the able prime minister in 1881, told me that he regarded this as the proudest act of his public life as the servant of his beloved master, Dom Pedro. Harnack truthfully says, "History presents no example of a despotism without the foundation of a common form of worship."

NOT REBELS.

The latest cry raised by the jingoes is that, the annexation of the Boer republics having been proclaimed, the Boers are rebels and no longer entitled to the consideration of belligerents. The term is without any justification (as jingo ideas generally are.) The following is the authorized opinion of the *Law Magazine* on the point.—"Even after the military possession is complete an appreciable period of time must by modern practice elapse before armed forces or the remains of them which have been enemies can be considered as rebels though their warfare is only that of guerrillas; and the oath of allegiance broken, perhaps owing to fear of or compulsion by fellow-countrymen still in arms, does not seem enough to justify it. This consideration should especially prevail with our own government, whose representative at the Hague Conference gave a special and earnest support to the right of the inhabitants of an invaded country, resisting by force the invading troops, to be treated as belligerents, though not part of the regular forces of the country."—*Montevideo Times*.

(It is a noteworthy circumstance that in dealing with these questions in the abstract, the British people have during the past century taken a singularly liberal and progressive view of them. Among European nations,

and with the exception of Switzerland, Great Britain has stood far in advance in the advocacy of humane and conciliatory principles. This South African war, however, has proved to be a surprising and inexplicable lapse from this humane sentiment, for it has brought to the surface the very worst passions of the human race and has shown a return to the very worst plagues of medieval warfare. Had any other nation been guilty of the acts leading up to the South African war, and occurring in the enemy's country during its progress, the British islands would have rung with the indignant protests and censures of the British public. But under the passions awakened and cultivated by a corrupt group of South African speculators, the British people have seen almost without a word of protest the seizure of neutral vessels carrying foodstuffs to a neutral port, an attempt to make foodstuffs contraband of war, the suppression of free press reports from the seat of war, violent suppression of free criticism at home, a reversal of the time-honored custom of allowing women and children to keep away from the fighting lines, the seizure and destruction of private property, the annexing of the enemy's territory before the end of the war and the treatment of its people as rebels thereafter, and many other acts inconsistent with British sentiments of justice and fair play before this unhappy war began. Of course jingoism and militarism are responsible for these lapses, but we shall hope to see them reverse when British civic ideas and justice are again dominant.—*Ed. News*.]

THE WAR AND SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

At the time of the outbreak of the war in South Africa, says a correspondent, the deposits in the post-office savings banks amounted in round figures to £180,685,000, and they now stand at £183,514,000, being an increase of £2,829,000. The gain has been at an average rate of less than £300,000 per month. That is an almost unprecedentedly low rate. If twelve months be taken for the purpose of comparison it will be found that, whereas the aggregate—namely, £179,005,000—in August, 1899, was superior to that of the corresponding month in the previous year by £9,453,000, the expansion in the last twelve months has only been £4,519,000. These figures bear testimony to the diminished savings of the wage-earning classes, due to the calling up of large numbers of men to join the colors. Nor is there any sign of an improvement in this respect. During the first five months of the war the net addition to the deposits was £1,575,000 and during the second five months to date £1,254,000; so that of late there has been a tendency to a further decrease in the addition to the deposits.—*Financial News*, Sept. 5.

It is now announced that the mammoth steel dry dock belonging to the Spanish government, now in Havana harbor, which the United States government recently purchased for the sum of 250,000 dollars, is to be located at Pensacola. Possession of this dock by the United States, aside from its low cost, less than half the price of building, is most desirable because of the urgent need of a dock of large capacity in southern waters. There are no docking facilities for war vessels upon the Gulf or Atlantic coasts south of Port Royal, S. C., the nearest and most availing dock being a small wooden floating one at the Pensacola navy yard, with a limited capacity of 2,000 tons. A feature of the new dock is that it can be transferred from one place to another as occasion may require.—*Exchange*.

CRICKET AT ICARAHY.

LONDON AND BRAZ. DR. 25 BRITISH BANK. Played at Icarahy on Sunday 23rd Sept. and won by the B. B. S. A. by 19 runs. The L. and B. batted first and made 102, of which the principal scores were: Gifford 32, Wright 21, Hadden 14, and Stutfield 14, to which the British Bank responded with 121, the principal scorer being F. Morrissey who made 49 in his best style, only giving one chance. He and Jeans who played a careful and steady game, virtually won the match for the British Bank. The bowling was poor all round and the fielding might have been a great deal better. Roberts had the best analysis, his four wickets costing 4.5 runs apiece. The scores were:

LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK.	
A. R. L. Wright, c. McNair, b. Wilson...	21
A. G. C. Blake, b. Mawson...	5
F. R. Prior, b. Morrissey...	0
E. R. Gifford, b. Mawson...	32
A. L. Stutfield, b. Roberts...	14
R. R. Napier, c. Andrews, b. Roberts...	6
A. M. Hadden, c. Morrissey b. Roberts...	14
A. L. Perry, c. McNair, b. Morrissey...	3
R. M. Dalziel, b. Morrissey...	0
R. F. Bradford, b. Roberts...	0
A. J. Hunt, not out...	0
Extras...	7
Total...	102
BRITISH BANK	
E. S. Evill, b. Stutfield...	2
R. McNair, b. Wright...	6
F. Morrissey, b. Stutfield...	49
E. A. Roberts, b. Wright...	10
C. B. Mawson, l.b.w., b. Gifford...	1
H. W. Jeans, run out...	15
C. Robinson, c. Wright, b. Stutfield...	7
S. R. Orr, b. Wright...	0
C. Hay, b. Gifford...	4
D. R. Andrews, not out...	0
A. C. Wilson, did not bat...	0
Extras...	27
Total...	121

CRICKET AT SANTOS.

S. VICENTE AND JOSE MENINO VS. REST.

Played at the club ground at José Menino on the 23rd September.

REST.

C. Murray, c. Kealman, b. Beardsall...	23
A. Richards, c. Cookson, b. Stuart Smith...	43
A. T. Smith, c. Thomson, b. Kealman...	7
F. Tracey, b. Stuart Smith...	0
J. Thomson, b. Kealman...	1
F. J. Colbourne, run out...	0
J. A. Cross, not out...	14
C. Kraushaar, b. Kealman...	1
J. Meadows, b. do...	8
A. Tweedie, b. do...	0
J. Bennett, b. Stuart Smith...	0
Extras...	4
Total...	101

S. VICENTE AND JOSE MENINO.

A. Burgos, c. sub. b. Tracey...	11
H. L. Wright, c. and b. A. T. Smith...	0
J. Cadzow, run out...	2
A. Kealman, l.b.w., b. Murray...	14
C. Pritchard, b. Tracey...	4
H. P. Smith, b. Murray...	5
C. Stuart Smith, b. Tracey...	0
H. Cookson, b. do...	7
H. G. Beardsall, not out...	4
H. F. Hampshire, b. Murray...	0
S. A. Morgan, b. Tracey...	3
Extras...	2
Total...	52

THERE is no doubt that the coal deposits in China are the largest in the world, and Herr von Richthofen, the famous German geographer, estimated the anthracite coal deposits in the southern portion of the province of Shanghai at 630 milliards of tons. But these are only a small part of China's wealth of coal, more especially in the provinces of Shanghai, Hunan, Shantung, Szechwan and Yunnan. The deposits in the two latter provinces seem more especially to tempt the French. The Manchurian coal deposits are already, to a great extent, under direct Russian control. The mining of coal in China is far older than in Europe, more especially in the western and northern part of the Chinese empire, where it dates back more than a thousand years. That the manner in which the Chinese exploit their coal mines is entirely out of date goes without saying. In the vicinity of Peking there is, according to the reports of certain travellers, a coal mine worked on a somewhat larger scale for the Imperial Palace, but otherwise the owner of the land where coal is found generally confines himself to breaking it for his own private use, selling a little perhaps to his neighbors. The Kaiping coal mine is said to be an exception to the rule, being worked on a large scale, in completely rational manner, with an output of 600,000 or 700,000 tons of coal a year. These mines, which are under the management of a high mandarin, supply the coal to the Chinese railways.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*.

PENSÃO SUÍSSA.

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Important and well-known Distillers at Chateaufort require purchasing agents; monopoly. Address, with Bankers references, "Chateaufort" c/o Street's Agency, 30 Cornhill, London, England.

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RUA DA ALFANDEGA 40.

On account of leaving for Europe shortly is selling off his entire stock at very great reductions.

Hotels.

CARSON'S HOTEL

158, Rua do Cattete, RIO DE JANEIRO.

This well mounted establishment is situated in the best and most healthy part of the capital, with beautiful garden and grounds, and electric tramways passing the door continually. Hot and cold baths, splendid rooms and accommodation for families with a well chosen staff of attendants guarantee the comfort of all visitors.

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PROPRIETOR.

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(Cattete) Telephone No. 493

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the clearest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

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The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with transit for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautifully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandas overlooking the garden.

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The attendance is excellent and the cooking cannot be beaten by any Restaurant in Rio de Janeiro.

The Proprietors exercise every care to please their Customers.

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS.

Great Britain.

SEPT. 23.—In their address to the country the chiefs of the liberal party condemn the South African war, which is largely increasing the debt of the country, burdening the people with increased taxation, causing enormous losses by death, filling the country with maimed and invalid soldiers, and augmenting the hatred of England abroad. Cecil Rhodes is expected in London with a proposition for the union and government of the two Boer states.

—No news of importance from South Africa.—A Capetown telegram says that contingents of the city of London volunteers are arriving there and embarking for home.—Cecil Rhodes is expected in London with a proposition for the union and government of the two Boer states.

SEPT. 29.—A Pekin telegram says a French expedition had captured 200 Boxers. —A Shanghai dispatch says the Chinese regulars have expelled the Boxers from the province of Shantung (doubtful). —It is said the Chinese squadron left Shanghai to escape being captured by the foreign fleets. —The parliamentary elections in Great Britain began yesterday and will continue to Oct. 15th. Forty-five conservatives have been elected without opposition, 4 liberals and 2 nationalists.

United States.

SEPT. 23.—The American fleet in Chinese waters under Admiral Kieny consists of 5 ironclads, 2 cruisers, 32 gunboats and 14 torpedo boats. —The United States government in declining the German proposals relative to peace negotiations in China, recommends that the punishment of the authors of the revolt be left to the Chinese government after the negotiations for peace. (This is the only sound policy to pursue. Foreign powers have nothing to do with Chinese subjects and their punishment.)

SEPT. 25.—The American government has issued orders that the American contingent shall leave Pekin during the peace negotiations, leaving only a detachment for the protection of the legation. The troops will return to Manila. —New York papers state that Lord Salisbury has given a reply to the German ambassador identical to that given by the United States, relative to peace negotiations.

SEPT. 26.—Gen. Chaffee telegraphs that his offer of an escort to Li-Hung-Ching was refused.

SEPT. 27.—Some New York journals state that the withdrawal of American troops from China will begin next Monday. —The prefect (?) of New York has been stoned and clubbed at Victor, Colorado, when making a speech. (This telegram should be archived.)

SEPT. 28.—The Colombian rebels have been defeated by the forces loyal to Pres. Sanclemente. —Reports of an accord between the United States and Russia in China are current. (We doubt the existence of any such accord.) —Telegrams from Manila report the loss of a detachment of 50 Americans.

Spain.

SEPT. 27.—The *Epoch* of Madrid denies that Spain intends to issue a new loan. —The strikes at Linares and Barcelona are coming to an end. —A Madrid telegram says that English agents in Galicia seeking laborers for the Transvaal. —In various cities in Spain the people are refusing to pay taxes, and the authorities have been compelled to use force.

SEPT. 28.—A cabinet crisis is reported, caused principally by divergent opinions on financial questions.

France.

SEPT. 25.—The *Temps* in its weekly financial review of yesterday again discusses the Brazilian situation and affirms that the credit of Brazil is not touched by the crisis caused by the Banco da Republica. It asserts that one of the causes of the trouble was the rapid rise in exchange. (The *Temps* clearly knows nothing about the situation. The rise in exchange did not rob the bank of eighteen thousand francs in cash, nor publish false balance sheets, nor fill the bank's coffers with worthless securities.)

SEPT. 26.—At Bordeaux a thousand stevedores are on strike. —The fishermen at St. Nazaire and Nantes have struck. —Two aeronauts have made a balloon ascension near Paris, rising to an altitude of 22,000 feet.

SEPT. 27.—The Catholic and Protestant churches in the European suburb of Canton have been destroyed by the Chinese. —The socialist congress in Paris decided that a socialist might accept a portfolio in a bourgeois ministry for the purpose of propaganda. It also adopted resolutions condemning militarism, the colonial and capitalist policies, and advocating universal suffrage and a general strike.

SEPT. 28.—The foreign ministers in Pekin have directed notes to Prince Ching advising the return to that capital of the Emperor Kwang-su and the imperial court.

SEPT. 29.—A scion has appeared in the Orleans party, a fraction adhering to Louis Philippe, son of the Comte de Paris.

Germany.

SEPT. 26.—The statement is denied that Count Waldersee will issue an ultimatum on his arrival at Pekin, threatening to declare war in case China does not surrender the leaders of the Boxer movement.

SEPT. 27.—Count Waldersee should arrive at Taku to-day. —Advices from Guatemala state that the German consul was recently assaulted and beaten in the suburbs of the capital by two detectives. The German minister had demanded satisfaction which Pres. Barrios declined to do. —It is said that an interview between the Czar and Kaiser will soon take place.

SEPT. 28.—A Pekin telegram says a court martial of the allies has tried the assassin of Baron von Ketteler, but the sentence has been postponed because it is not proved

that he is actually the assassin. (This is one of the brightest telegrams we have seen in a month of Sundays. If it is true, the court martial should be shot; if not true, then the reporter should be sent to a lunatic asylum.) —A violent fire broke out this morning in Hafen-strasse, causing enormous damages. The losses are estimated at a million and a half marks.

Russia.

SEPT. 23.—Admiral Alexieff cables that the Russians, French and Germans lost only 30 wounded in the assault on the Peitang forts.

SEPT. 26.—It is stated that the Russian state church (Greek) has excommunicated Count Leo Tolstoi.

SEPT. 28.—The Russian journal *Novosti* says that Russia will extend her territory in the east with the conquered province of Manchuria.

SEPT. 29.—Count Tolstoi is reported to have protested against his excommunication. (It will not hurt him. The church simply makes itself ridiculous.) —The Chinese Emperor Kwang-su has telegraphed to the Czar thanking him for withdrawing his troops from Pekin (?) and declaring himself ready to preside at a funeral ceremony in honor of Baron von Ketteler as a mark of respect and to show his disapproval of the assassination.

Italy.

SEPT. 24.—The King has sent felicitations to Queen Victoria and Marshal Roberts for the happy exit of the Transvaal war.

SEPT. 25.—The chiefs of the republican party in Italy have condemned the assassination of King Humbert because they believe that democracy can not triumph with the assistance of criminals. (This is sound principle, and might be extended to embrace the acts of existing governments where criminals are often employed to overcome dangerous opposition.)

SEPT. 28.—The Rome correspondent of the *Standard* says that Italy will send two more ironclads to China.

Miscellaneous.

SEPT. 23.—A Brussels telegram says the subscription for a monument to President Kruger there has attained the sum of 20,000 francs.

SEPT. 27.—Another large conspiracy has been discovered in Constantinople and many arrests have been made. —In spite of all precautions pest and cholera are again increasing in India. —For the fifth time Gen. Porfirio Diaz has been unanimously elected president of Mexico. (It would not be healthy for anyone to oppose him.)

SEPT. 28.—Prince George is about to leave Crete to advise the powers that he can not accept a renewal of the governorship of that island.

COFFEE NOTES

—The steamer *Dacia* which left Santos on the 21st ult. carried 100,000 bags of coffee. This is said to be the largest cargo of coffee that has ever been shipped from the port of Santos.

—To a circular of the state government of S. Paulo asking for estimates of the coffee crop for the year 1900-1901 answers have been received from 71 municipal districts, whose production is estimated at 3,612,857 bags. From 92 municipal districts no answers have been received. We presume that in those that have been reported the most important coffee-producing districts in the state are included.

RAILROAD NOTES

—These is a strike among Oeste de Minas railway employes who have not received their pay.

—The section of the Porto Alegre and Uruguaiana railway between S. Gabriel and São Sebastião (Rio Grande do Sul), will be formally inaugurated on the 8th ult.

—It is stated that the largest traffic on any one day on the Paulista railway was that on the 19th ult. Over the road between Jundiahy and Campinas there passed 34 trains carrying an unusually large quantity of freight, including 56,515 bags of coffee.

—The new electric underground railway in London cost £2,350,000 and took four years to construct. It is 6 miles long, has 13 stations, and the fare from Mansion House to Shepherd's Bush is 2d. It has one uniform class, and has been a success from its opening day, July 30. The old underground lines will now be changed to electric lines.

—The approximate weekly traffic returns of the Recife and São Francisco railway (77 1/2 miles), compared with the corresponding week of last year, are as follows:

For week ending July 14th:	1900	1899	increase
Freight traffic, kilos.....	1,362,450	679,544	612,606
Passenger cars.....	1,158	5,620	2,518
Total receipts, week.....	22,556,980	12,566,800	9,990,180
do since Jan. 1, 1899.....	1,259,704,800	944,268,600	315,436,200

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending 22nd September were as follows, compared with the corresponding week of last year:

Receipts in currency.....	328,658 1/2	372,249 1/2
idem last year.....	328,658 1/2	372,249 1/2
Decrease for week.....	43,591 1/2	
Equivalent in gold, this year (9 3/4).....	13,523	
idem last year (7 3/4).....	11,754	
Increase in sterling for week.....	1,769	
Total receipts since January 1.....	£394,023	£397,613
idem last year.....	£397,613	
Decrease since January 1.....	£3,590	

—Nearly two years ago—in October, 1898—the London and Brazilian Bank obtained judgment against the Sorocabana Railway in respect of arrears of drawings of the six per cent sterling first mortgage debentures, the drawn bonds commencing with 1894 not having been paid. The railway company appealed, and in September last the decision was reversed. The bank then appealed, and now we learn that a telegram has just been received from its Rio de Janeiro branch advising that the final decision in the suit has been given in its favor. Thus the company, it seems, would have acted more wisely if it had accepted the original judgment. —*Financial News*, Sept. 1.

—The tenders for supplying the Central railway with coal (120,000 tons) must be in before 30th November next. This year the tender may be for part American and part Cardiff coal, but a couple of tons of the American coal, recently mined, must be here at the beginning of November for trials and sample. The conditions as to quality and fineness, security deposits, etc., are similar to those of last year, but it is specified that payments shall be made at the rate of exchange of the day when the order of payment is dispatched by the minister of industry and entered in the accountant's department of the treasury, which will be detrimental to the interests of the contractors, who should be paid according to the rate of the day when discharge is completed. The guarantee deposit next year will be \$8,000. In our opinion American contractors will find it very difficult to comply with the conditions.

BUSINESS NOTES

—Prussia's coal production for the first half of this year was 49,630,982 tons, or 7,739,062 tons more than in the six months of last year. In France 124 coal mines produced 10,366,094 tons for the first half of 1900, an increase of 309,153 tons over last year, when prices were much lower.

—Twine and cordage are made by two factories in Rio de Janeiro, writes Herr Wever, the German consul there—the Fabrica Cordoalha and Prazão and Co. The first makes string and cordage up to 2 1/2 cm. in diameter, using Italian oakum; it is able to produce 20,000 kilos monthly. The machines are of British origin, and are driven by steam. The second factory works up ready-made yarn imported from Italy, which is twisted and finished in Rio. The steam-engines are also of British origin. The duty on raw yarn is 100 reis, on colored 130 reis, and on string and twine, 1,200 milreis (2 1/2 reis per kilo). —*Textile Mercury*, Sept. 8.

—The South American Journal of Sept. 8 says:—A correspondent writes us from Mondos, on Aug. 12, as follows:—“The state of Amazonas is now passing through a severe crisis, due entirely to the reckless expenditure of public funds by the late governor, Col. Ramalho, who has now gone to Portugal to rest after his arduous labors in money getting. If, however, Col. Nery goes on as he has begun, matters will soon right themselves, and things will boom again. The late sudden rise in exchange has given several good houses here a shake, and the equally sudden fall has not tended to improve the temper of those who were hard hit by the rise. The conditions of trading here are so peculiar that a sudden and violent disturbance in exchange upsets all the calculations of the commercial community.”

—With reference to previous notices on the question of Portuguese labels on foreign goods imported into Brazil, a despatch dated 24th July has been received at the foreign office from her Majesty's chargé d'affaires at Rio de Janeiro, stating that, in consequence of the petition against the prohibition of Portuguese import labels, the tariff committee introduced into congress on the 17th July a project of law ordering that all foreign merchandise bearing labels or words (dizeres) wholly or partly in the Portuguese language, shall have printed across such labels or inscriptions, in capital letters of bright color, the place of their manufacture (procedência da sua fabricação). The final article of this measure revokes all provisions to the contrary. It is explained that objects used for purposes of advertisement, such as cards, placards, and posters, are to be considered with regard to customs classification as printed matter (obras impressas). The despatch states also that the postponement of the application of the regulation in order to give those interested time to comply therewith is being urged on the Brazilian government. —*Textile Mercury*, Sept. 8. —[It is worthy of consideration whether this requirement is legal and valid. A registered trademark can not be changed or modified without violating it. Will not the impression of place of origin across the face of such a trademark invalidate the registry and thus defeat the object of the proprietor in securing such registry? —*Ed. News*.]

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 2nd, 1900.

THE latest sample of Deputy Serzedello's monumental genius in finance is to be found in an amendment to the budget presented a few days since by that gentleman to the chamber of deputies, which authorizes the government to farm out the consumption taxes so that a higher revenue may be obtained from them. In other words, the government will turn over the collection of certain taxes to the highest bidder in order to secure a slightly better result. As this is one of the most pernicious and immoral methods of collecting taxes that has ever been devised, it is well that Deputy Serzedello should have full credit for it. It was one of the principal causes of the French revolution and the popular atrocities which followed, and it is a fruitful source of the abuses and hardships which still exist in some European states. It is the most mercenary system ever devised for the collection of taxes, and none but weak and mercenary governments will employ it. It is designed to treat the taxpayer as a serf, from whom contributions are to be wrung at pleasure. It is always abused, and the victim is always compelled to pay more than the just tax. And it is an evasion of the responsibilities of the state, which is bound to protect rather than oppress. It is a misnomer to call a man a popular representative who can advocate such a system.

AFFAIRS OF THE BANCO DA REPUBLICA.

According to the tardy disclosures recently made by the government, it deposited in February on account current in the Banco da Republica the sum of 10,000,000\$ in treasury bills. This was done, according to the government's statement, for the purpose of assisting the bank. But, if we compare the bank's balance-sheet of Feb. 28 with that of Jan. 31, we find that in the month of February the government's balance on account current at the bank was reduced from 15,369,651\$942 to 1,595,818\$642, and its indebtedness to the bank for surplus accounts increased from 19,050,421\$164 to 19,388,101\$787. In other words there was a net increase of 14,111,513\$923 in the government's indebtedness to the bank on these two accounts. Consequently, if the government deposited, as it states, 10,000,000\$ in treasury bills, it drew from the bank 24,111,513\$923 in money. In these figures we see no evidence of the government's desire to assist the bank. On the contrary it seems to us to be evident that the government, needing money, deposited the treasury bills in order to obtain it, thus depriving the bank of available resources required for the latter's own use and for enab-

ling it to assist the business community. But this is not all. At the end of January the bank owed the government the following large sums:

Bonds account.....	80,000,000\$000
General debt (agreement of 1897).....	68,900,036\$325
Total.....	148,900,036\$325

These large sums, together with the Banco Hypothecario's debt to the government, amounting to 39,853,248\$182, were sacrificed in consideration of the bank's agreement to pay to the government 25,000,000\$ in cash and an equal sum in four notes of 6,250,000\$ each. In this transaction we can certainly see the government's desire to favor the bank (at the expense of the taxpayers); but we think that we see likewise the government's frantic desire to obtain ready money at any cost, although by doing so it continued to deprive the bank of available resources pressingly needed by the business community of Rio de Janeiro. At the same time exorbitant taxation was still further depleting the resources of that community.

As was to be expected under the circumstances, the bank seems to have experienced no little difficulty in honoring the obligation thus assumed. In default of cash it opened two accounts of 25,000,000\$ each to the government's credit. These accounts continued unchanged during the months of March, April, May and June. In the last of these months the government, as it states, placed at the bank's disposal the sum of 6,000,000 in gold. In the bank's balance-sheet of June 30 we find no trace of this transaction. There was no increase in the government's balance on account current, which on the contrary shows a decrease of 992,025\$885.

And yet we have no doubt that the sum of 6,000,000 in gold was furnished to the bank, just as the government states; for, as Councillor Lourenço de Albuquerque has pointed out, the government's statement serves to explain the rise in exchange in July. What, then, is the cause of the discrepancy? We can account for it only by supposing that, while the government furnished 6,000,000 in gold to the bank, it drew from that establishment an equivalent sum in currency and 992,025\$885 besides.

And this supposition is strongly supported by certain additional circumstances. For some months before suspending payments the bank had been actively engaged in realising on its assets. Of these in three classes alone it made from March 1 to August 31 the following large reductions:

Public funds.....	27,939,844\$991
Shares and debentures.....	9,266,178\$150
Guaranteed ac'ts current.....	51,509,117\$633
Total.....	88,715,140\$774

Apparently, then, the bank, in order to supply the government with currency, disposed, doubtless at a considerable sacrifice, of assets on which it could most readily realise. But, fearing that he had thus dangerously weakened the establishment, the president of the bank seems to have endeavored to induce the government to come to his assistance with an issue of paper money. The government refused to accede to the bank's request, but agreed to furnish gold.

Having realised on this gold in July (probably at a considerable sacrifice in view of the rise in exchange) the bank was able to furnish still more currency to the government, thus reducing the redemption fund, into which the result of the transaction of February had been converted, from 50,000,000\$ to 37,984,437\$584. At the end of July the government's balance on account was reduced to 8,649,052\$850, a sum which is inferior to the amount of treasury bills deposited in February.

Thus the government's need of money apparently still continued and in August it reduced the balance to 7,196,962\$120. Adding to this sum that of 37,984,437\$584, balance of the redemption fund, we see that on Aug. 31 the bank

owed the government 45,181,339\$704, against 61,787,814\$642 on March 31. Consequently the bank, while unable to comply with the obligation, assumed in February, of making a cash payment of 25,000,000\$, had succeeded in making a considerable reduction in its debt. Apparently the government has since drawn from the bank 2,746,121\$204 more, for the bank's debt is said to be now reduced to 42,435,218\$500.

From the foregoing it appears that the government, while sacrificing the interests of taxpayers in endeavoring to favor the bank, has contributed powerfully to cause the bank's ruin. It has done this both directly and indirectly: directly by absorbing the bank's available resources and indirectly by depleting with exorbitant taxation the general resources of the country.

A thorough investigation of the affairs of the bank will, we are convinced, demonstrate that this conclusion is strictly correct. But the government apparently does not wish such an investigation. This is shown by the eagerness with which it hastened to obtain the exclusive control of the bank, overawing all opposition and forcing both shareholders and creditors to accept its terms without deigning to offer them for their guidance the slightest information in regard to the bank's real condition.

And yet there is no doubt that investigation is absolutely necessary and should have begun as soon as the bank suspended payments. The action that has been taken in this matter is such as to excite suspicion rather than inspire confidence. And both the rumors that circulate and the facts that come to light seem to indicate that the suspicion felt is not groundless. Here, for instance, is a circumstance that is certainly not reassuring:

On Aug. 31 the indebtedness of the bank, according to its balance-sheet, was as follows:

Deposits.....	99,449,768\$186
Debt to the government.....	45,181,339\$701
" agencies.....	1,881,725\$104
Unpaid dividends.....	610,676\$000
General accounts current.....	17,561,918\$547
Special.....	
for aill to industry.....	623,812\$640
Banco do Brazil notes.....	1,065,975\$000
Sundry accounts.....	29,798,625\$206
Total.....	196,173,840\$987

But it is now asserted that the bank owes only 107,755,511\$936, which is 88,418,329\$051 less than the amount shown in the balance-sheet. If the assertion is true, when and how was the reduction made in the bank's debt? Certainly not during the run, for the bank suspended payments almost immediately after the run commenced. Nor is it probable that the reduction was made in the short period that intervened between the last day of August and the beginning of the run. Has some one, then, been tampering with the affairs of the bank since the suspension of payments? This is a question which we are not in a position to answer and we have no desire to make accusations founded on insufficient evidence. But, if confidence is to be restored, it is absolutely necessary, as we have already said, that there shall be a prompt and thorough investigation of the bank's affairs, and in this investigation confidential and duly accredited representatives of the creditors and shareholders must be permitted to take part.

THE DECREASE IN REVENUE.

Last month, as was to be expected, there was a considerable decrease in the receipts of both the custom-house and the general revenue office of Rio de Janeiro. The receipts of the former were as follows:

September, 1899.....	5,467,092\$077
" 1900.....	4,779,556\$842
Decrease.....	687,535\$235

The receipts of the general revenue office were as follows:

September, 1899.....	1,721,273\$000
" 1900.....	1,559,925\$938
Decrease.....	161,347\$062

The aggregate decrease in the receipts of the two revenue stations was, consequently, 848,882\$297.

For the nine-months ended on the 30th ult. the receipts of the two stations were as follows:

1899:	
Custom-house.....	54,747,039\$216
General Revenue Office.....	17,217,694\$351
Total.....	71,964,733\$567
1900:	
Custom-house.....	39,839,536\$901
Gen'l Rev. Office.....	20,075,979\$76
Decrease.....	59,915,516\$665
	12,049,216\$902

We regret to say that owing to the illness of the editor of this paper, we shall be compelled to reduce our size from twelve to ten pages. This can be done by cutting out much miscellaneous reading matter and reducing or leaving out our summary of telegrams. We regret the necessity for making such a change, but it cannot be helped. We shall hope to see a return to twelve pages, and even more, at no distant day.

ONE of the most shameful impositions that has ever been brought to our notice, is that of levying a fine of 10,000\$ on a prominent foreign business house of this city for using vitiated stamps on five dispatches in the custom-house. The facts are as follows. The clerk in charge of the stamps kept them in a book made of blotting paper. The new gelatine stamps, which are both sticky and flimsy, stuck to the blotting paper, and when a stamp was wanted he was accustomed to moisten it so that it could be removed from the blotting paper. This took off the gloss and gave the stamp a slightly soiled appearance. The managers of the business knew nothing of this, and probably would have thought nothing of it even if they had, as the stamps were genuine and had never been used. As the person reporting an infraction of the law got one half the fine, a custom-house official promptly denounced the firm for using "washed stamps." When a protest was made and the case was explained to him, he insisted that the stamps were vitiated. They were then sent to the mint, where a so-called expert confirmed the assertion, and decided that an infraction of the law had occurred. And this, notwithstanding the fact that the stamps will not bear washing, and that no signs of a previous cancellation can be found on them. To assert that a moistened stamp is vitiated because someone used it is a monstrous imposition, which we hope will be resisted to the bitter end. The merchants of this city should combine to resist these shameful assaults upon their property and reputation, and the courts should have no time in checking these outrageous abuses of administrative authority.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The state of Rio Grande do Sul is offering surveyed lands to the Ceará refugees.

—The German minister, Count d'Arco Valley, again visited S. Paulo the past week, returning on the 29th ult.

—Senator Justo Chermont of Pará has recently had extremely cordial receptions at Pernambuco and Maranhão.

—At Santos on the 24th ult. Affonso Porchat de Assis, accused of having forged three promissory notes of the nominal value of 88,000\$, was tried and acquitted.

—There was a beautiful municipal election at Porto Alegre on the 28th, when the entire vote was given to the republican candidates. It is something like a presidential election in Mexico.

—The commission charged with obtaining funds for the erection of a monument to Carlos Gomes in the city of Campinas, his birthplace, reports having 40,500\$ in the bank in cash, and 10,000\$ to receive from subscribers.

—There is said to be a rupture in the dominant party in Pará. At the next gubernatorial election Deputy Augusto Montenegro, it is stated, will be the candidate of the official wing of the party and Senator Justo Chermont that of the unofficial wing.

—On the 27th ult. eight police soldiers of the detachment located at Jmnilhal, S. Paulo, fell upon a poor old black man in the street and gave him a savage beating and then carried him to jail. These brutalities ought to be stopped. Eight policemen could certainly take one old man to prison without beating him!

—The good people of São Paulo are said to be very much disturbed because sanitary passports have been abolished for passengers from Rio. We doubt it. The sanitary employees whose occupation is endangered, may be alarmed, but the people do not give the matter a second thought. Had they been so easily alarmed, something would have been said about the case which existed in that city about ten days ago.

—A report is current in São Paulo that the suspension of cash payments by the Banco Mercantil de Santos was due to a responsibility for about 1,400,000 caused by mismanagement and diversion of titles confided to the bank by third persons. The manager recently died, and the fault is attributed to him. Opposed to this, the son of the said manager asserts that his father could not have done this, as he added nothing to his estate, and was not addicted to gambling or speculation. He says the bank has been in difficulties for many years.

—A fine of 600\$ has been levied on the Empresa de Mudanças for signing a duplicate receipt without a stamp. Are we to understand that duplicate accounts and receipts must also bear a stamp? The law certainly does not say so.

—One of our local exchanges stated last week that no reply has yet been returned to the proposal of the American minister in regard to a commercial treaty between Brazil and the United States. As we pointed out long ago Brazil has no wish to change the present arrangement and will try to avoid a new treaty. This is evidently what is being done, and these delays form part of the plan. When the delay can be protracted no longer, a reply will be returned in which some objection will be made which will serve as a basis for further delays.

—On Wednesday the Banco Mercantil de Santos suspended cash payments. Of course this failure forms a part of the general collapse, due to causes that have been at work for a long time and whose effects have been aggravated by the present government's policy of draining the country of all its available resources. The large shortage in the S. Paulo agency of the bank is a special feature of the present case; but even that, we suspect, if it is investigated, will be found to be in some way connected with the general causes that affect the financial and commercial situation.

—There is no doubt that the intensity of the present crisis has been partly caused by the intolerance and acrimonious language of the government and its satellites. In the chamber of deputies on last Tuesday, for instance, Deputy Serzedello accused an opposition deputy of employing his talent in the "saturnic work of destruction." But what, we ask, has been more destructive than the policy of the government which Deputy Serzedello supports? And suppose we were to say that Deputy Serzedello has been employing his eloquence for the protection of swindlers and thieves?

—On Saturday last Minister Murtinho visited the Banco da Republica where he made a minute examination of his new acquisition and gave instructions as to the bases on which future transactions should be effected. He was accompanied by Srs. Casimiro da Costa, Casimiro de Menezes and Neuhann. As a result of the visit it is announced this morning that another meeting of creditors will be held to-morrow, as two-thirds were not represented at last Thursday's meeting as required by law. Still further, the minister finds that certain creditors are improperly classed on the bank's books as privileged.

—We have already alluded to the shameful misgovernment which oppresses this city. There is in reality no words too strong to condemn the incompetence, corruption and rascality which characterize it. The arbitrary manner in which vague municipal regulations are enforced, mischievous interference with commerce and industry, the enforcement of illegal restrictions and exactions, the imposition of unjust fines, and the scandalous conspiracy between the officials to delay and deny the grant of licences in order to afford opportunities for levying fines, are as common as the hours of the day. They are driving men out of business as fast as they can liquidate.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—In view of their inability to make collections several banks at Parã have temporarily suspended payments.

—The directors of the Banco da Republica announced on the 25th that in the emission of apolices to creditors, fractions less than 100\$ will be paid in cash.

—Very naturally the minister of finance has been beginning the burning of currency. Perhaps he is beginning to wonder what it means to burn income and leave accounts unpaid.

—In these hard times, when creditors are forced to accept 3% bonds in lieu of money, how is it that Jacobins can afford to spend large sums in giving big dinners in honor of Serzedellos?

—The minister of finance submitted the statutes of the new Belgian Bank to the President for approval on the 25th ult. The bank will deal exclusively in loans on mortgage, is authorized to operate for ten years, and is represented here by Messrs. Hanpt, Biehn & Co. Its head office is in Antwerp.

—Some one has taken advantage of the credulity of an unsophisticated editor of the *Jornal do Commercio* to circulate through the columns of that journal a wonderful sensational story of thieves who persuade depositors to withdraw their money from the government savings bank and then rob them. Are people in the habit of selecting thieves, or even strangers of any kind, as their confidential advisers in money matters?

—Telegrams from Rio Grande do Sul say that, according to the governor's message to the state legislature, ordinary expenditure amounted last year to 9,111,573\$702 and extraordinary expenditure to 2,418,445\$253, making a total of 11,530,018\$955, and that the revenue of the state was 11,530,010\$956. They also say that in the state treasury there was a balance of 6,745,787\$515, of which 5,510,487\$200 was in the *caixa de estampilhas* (stamp bureau)?

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, October 2nd, 1900.

Per value of the Brazilian milreis (1\$000), gold, 27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (1\$000) in U. S. coin at \$4.85, 65 per cent.
1 stg. 54 75 cts
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold, 1837
do of 1 stg. in Brazilian gold, 8 890

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London 10-day 10 d.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold) 27\$70
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper) 370 rs. gold
Present value of the Brazilian milreis in U. S. coin at \$4.85 per cent. 20 c.
Value of \$1.00 (1 stg. per cent. 1 stg. in Brazilian currency (paper) 4941
Value of 1 sterling " 25\$00

EXCHANGE.

Sept. 24.—Today's market was stagnant, without any movement.

Official quotations on London were as follows:
Bank bills, opening 10—10 1/2
" closing 10—10 1/2
Private bills, opening 10 1/2
" closing 10 1/2—10 3/4

Official value of the milreis 370 reis gold.

Sept. 25.—The market remained unchanged and weak, with some business declined.

Official quotations on London were as follows:
Bank bills, opening 10—10 1/2
" closing 9 5/16—10
Private bills, opening 10 1/2
" closing 10—10 1/2

Official value of the milreis 368—370 reis gold.

Sept. 26.—No alteration in the tendency of the market, and no business reported.

Official quotations on London were as follows:

Bank bills, opening 10—10 1/2
" closing 10
Private bills, opening 10 1/2
" closing 10 1/2—10 3/4

Official value of the milreis 370 reis gold.

Sept. 27.—The market continued in its lethargy, with very little business.

Official quotations on London were as follows:

Bank bills, opening 10—10 1/2
" closing 10 1/2
Private bills, opening 10 1/2
" closing 10 1/2

Official value of the milreis 370 reis gold.

Sept. 28.—Due to liquidations and reports, today's market showed more animation than lately.

Official quotations on London were as follows:

Bank bills, opening 10
" closing 9 3/4
Private bills, opening 10
" closing 10

Official value of the milreis 370 reis gold.

Sept. 29.—The continuation of liquidations and reports induced only a little movement upon the market, otherwise dull.

The official quotations on London were as follows:

Bank bills, opening 9 3/4—10
" closing 10
Private bills, opening 10 1/2
" closing 10 1/2

Official value of the milreis 368—370 reis gold.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 2nd October, 1900.

Exports.

Coffee.—Considering the situation there was a fair amount of business effected, the reported sales being 15,000 bags, against 40,000 in the preceding week. Saturday the heavy receipts and the necessities of the trade compel sales, even at receding prices. The fall in prices last week was at the rate of 10 reis a day, and outside transactions are said to have been made on even better terms. The receipts for the week were 81,271 bags, and the shipments 69,958 bags. Yesterday the market opened firm but without activity, the American buyers offering less than holders were willing to accept.

Foreign advices report last week's sales as: New York 25,000 bags, Havre 10,000, Hamburg 73,000, London 79,000—total 488,000 bags, against 312,000 in the corresponding week of last year and 245,000 in the preceding week.

Ruling prices during the week for N. Y. Type No. 7 at Rio, and for Good Average at Santos, with daily reported sales at the former market.

	Rio N. 7 per arroba	Reported sales	Santos, Good Average per 100 kilos
Sept. 24.	117,300—117,500	3,000 bags.	7\$000
" 25.	11 200—11 400	12,000 "	6 900
" 26.	11 300—11 400	6,000 "	6 900
" 27.	11 200—11 300	5,000 "	6 800
" 28.	11 200—11 300	9,000 "	6 800
" 29.	11 100—11 300	8,000 "	6 900

The shipments since our last report have been:

	24,056 bags for the United States	13,425 "	14,550 "	1,000 "	16,977 "
	Europe	Cape of Good Hope	River Plate, etc.	Coastwise	
69,958 bags.					

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

United States:

Sept. 25 New York Br. str. *Herschel* 18,760

Europe:

Sept. 24 Genoa It. str. *Almas* 1,000

Naples do 6

Marseilles do 6,750

Philippine do 125

Oran Fr. str. *Chili* 875

Algiers do 900

Hamburg Ger. str. *Hapatica* 2,000

Genoa It. str. *Duca di Galliera* 700

Smyrna do 500

Constantinople do 750

Odessa do 250

Samsoun do 250

Naples do 25

Cape:

Sept. 25 Port Elizabeth Dan. bg. *A. & Mathias* 5,500

Ethiopia:

Sept. 25 River Plate Fr. str. *Bird* 323

Valparaiso Br. str. *Orinda* 200

Palestina do 150

Punta Arenas do 50

River Plate do 415

Coastwise:

Sept. 22 Northern ports str. *Pernambuco* 588

25 Southern ports str. *Mayrakis* 723

28 Northern ports str. *Esperito Santo* 770

The receipts for the past week were 79,558 bags against 82,494 bags for the previous week and 96,347 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types were the following:

	Sept. 29	Sept. 23
No. 6...	11\$700	12\$000
7...	11 200	11 600
8...	10 900	11 200
9...	10 600	10 900

The stock was estimated this morning at 24,600 bags, according to the *Jornal do Commercio*, and 214,190 bags according to one of our prominent brokers. The Santos stock is reported at 1,663,190 bags.

Daily receipts and ship ments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

	Receipts— Shipments U. States	Europe	River Plate etc.	Coastwise	Total shipm'ts— bags
Sept. 29	13,414	7,174	2,536	5,543	28,667
Sept. 28	13,414	7,174	2,536	5,543	28,667
Sept. 27	13,414	7,174	2,536	5,543	28,667
Sept. 26	13,414	7,174	2,536	5,543	28,667
Sept. 25	13,414	7,174	2,536	5,543	28,667
Sept. 24	13,414	7,174	2,536	5,543	28,667
Sept. 23	13,414	7,174	2,536	5,543	28,667
Sept. 22	13,414	7,174	2,536	5,543	28,667
Sept. 21	13,414	7,174	2,536	5,543	28,667
Sept. 20	13,414	7,174	2,536	5,543	28,667
Sept. 19	13,414	7,174	2,536	5,543	28,667
Sept. 18	13,414	7,174	2,536	5,543	28,667
Sept. 17	13,414	7,174	2,536	5,543	28,667
Sept. 16	13,414	7,174	2,536	5,543	28,667
Sept. 15	13,414	7,174	2,536	5,543	28,667
Sept. 14	13,414	7,174	2,536	5,543	28,667
Sept. 13	13,414	7,174	2,536	5,543	28,667
Sept. 12	13,414	7,174	2,536	5,543	28,667
Sept. 11	13,414	7,174	2,536	5,543	28,667
Sept. 10	13,414	7,174	2,536	5,543	28,667
Sept. 9	13,414	7,174	2,536	5,543	28,667
Sept. 8	13,414	7,174	2,536	5,543	28,667
Sept. 7	13,414	7,174	2,536	5,543	28,667
Sept. 6	13,414	7,174	2,536	5,543	28,667
Sept. 5	13,414	7,174	2,536	5,543	28,667
Sept. 4	13,414	7,174	2,536	5,543	28,667
Sept. 3	13,414	7,174	2,536	5,543	28,667
Sept. 2	13,414	7,174	2,536	5,543	28,667
Sept. 1	13,414	7,174	2,536	5,543	28,667

Stock at Santos: 1,663,190 bags.

Sept. 29

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Sept. 6

Sept. 5

Sept. 4

Sept. 3</

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- October 1st.

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation buyers sellers
506,595,300\$	483,647,700\$	Stock 5% currency (apólices).....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	805\$000— 805\$000
60,000,000	60,000,000	Bonds of 1895.....	1,000	790 000— 797 000
110,600	110,600	do 1897, 6%.....	1,000	900 000— 930 000
30,000,000	11,584,500	Bonds, 4%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	— 2,500 000
51,585,000	22,635,500	Gold Loan, 1868, 6%.....	1,000\$ 500	— 1,800 000
18,358,000	18,358,000	do do 1879, 4 1/2%.....	1,000\$ 500	— 1,815 000
Fct. 17,500,000	Fct. 17,500,000	State of Espírito Santo.....	Fct. 500	— 350 000
13,193,000	13,193,000	do do 1895, 6%.....	1,000\$ 500	— 660 000
5,000,000	4,532,200	do do 1897, 6%.....	1,000	— 830 000
Fct. 65,000,000	Fct. 45,522,000	do do 1899, 6%.....	Fct. 500	— 380 000—
5,000,000	5,000,000	do do 1899, 6%.....	500	— 500 000
600,000	600,000	do do 1899, 6%.....	500	— 500 000
10,000,000	22,459,600	do do 1899, 6%.....	1,000	— 130 000— 140 000
25,000,000	25,000,000	Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....	200	— 170 000
220,000	514,800	do do do Petropolis, 7%.....	200	— 200
400,000	400,000	do do do Alem Parahyba, 7%.....	200	— 200

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	94,090	200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	4,000,000\$	8\$000, Jan. 1900	90\$000— 100\$000
16,000,000	80,000	60,000	200	Commercio.....	200	3,120,000	6\$000, ditto 1900	— 190 000
24,000,000	120,000	20,000	200	do 2nd series.....	200	28,000	28\$000, ditto 1900	— 70 000
16,000,000	80,000	77,255 1/2	200	Constructo do Brazil.....	200	1,645,000	4\$000, Aug. 1892	— 9 000
8,000,000	40,000	40,000	200	Credito Mobil.....	200	71,925	12 1/2% ditto 1892	— 5 000
5,000,000	25,000	25,000	200	Depositos e Descontos.....	200	803,079	— Jan. 1900	— 70 000—
750,000	15,000	15,000	200	Financiaros Publicos.....	200	640,000	— Jan. 1900	— 70 000—
4,000,000	20,000	20,000	200	Hypothecario do Brazil.....	200	200,317	4\$000, July 1899	— 33 000— 45 000
9,110,000	45,550	45,550	200	Lavoura e Comercio.....	200	594,552	11 1/2% ditto 1900	— 105 000
5,000,000	25,000	25,000	200	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200	830,000	10\$000, ditto 1900	— 175 000
101,245,000	506,234	506,234	200	Republica do Brazil.....	200	17,480,079	6\$000, ditto 1900	63 500— 64 000
20,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	Rio e Matto Grosso.....	200	391,700	6\$000, ditto 1900	120 000—
20,000,000	100,000	100,000	200	do 2nd series.....	200	—	1\$000, ditto 1900	— 20 000
20,000,000	100,000	100,000	200	Rio e Hypothecario.....	200	7,571,450	12 1/2% ditto 1895	60 000— 60 000
20,000,000	100,000	100,000	200	do 2nd series.....	200	—	4\$000, ditto 1900	— 120 000
20,000,000	100,000	100,000	200	Commercial da Bahia.....	200	2,185,326	12 1/2% ditto 1895	— 110 000
10,000,000	50,000	50,000	200	Com. e Industria de S. Paulo.....	200	6,000,000	12 1/2% ditto 1895	— 130 000
7,000,000	35,000	35,000	200	Credito Real de Minas Geras.....	200	208,550	10 1/2% ditto 1899	— 130 000
10,000,000	50,000	50,000	200	do 2nd series.....	200	—	8 1/2% ditto 1900	— 110 000
25,000,000	125,000	125,000	200	Credito Real de S. Paulo.....	200	1,141,521	5 000, Jan. 1895	— 130 000
5,000,000	25,000	25,000	200	Lavradores S. Paulo.....	200	80	8\$000, ditto 1895	— 130 000
10,000,000	50,000	50,000	200	Mercantil de Santos.....	200	800,000	7\$000, Jan. 1895	— 130 000
10,000,000	50,000	50,000	200	S. Paulo.....	200	645,000	6 1/2% July 1899	— 130 000
10,584,510	—	—	200	União de S. Paulo.....	200	400,000	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
£ 5,500,000	550,000	all	£ 10	Leopoldina.....	£ 10	—	—	111\$000—
5,000,000\$	500,000	all	100\$	Minas de S. Jeronymo.....	100\$	51,958\$	2\$000 Feb. 1900	24 000— 28 000
12,000,000	60,000	all	200	Macahé e Campos.....	200	—	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Muzambinho.....	200	65,000	—	—
62,000,000	310,000	33,525	200	Oeste de Minas.....	200	2,901,489	Int. Sept. 93	—
10,000,000	100,000	100,000	200	do 2nd series.....	200	—	—	—
10,000,000	100,000	100,000	200	Quilombo.....	200	—	Int. Jan. 92	—
70,000,000	350,000	all	200	União Sotocaba-Itanema.....	200	1,493,242	6 1/2% June, 92	— 15 000
1,600,000	8,000	5,400	200	União Valenciana.....	200	45,710	6\$000, Feb. 86	— 20 000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	do 2nd series.....	200	—	—	—
12,500,000	62,500	all	200	do 2nd series.....	200	—	—	—
—	—	—	200	do 2nd series.....	200	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tranways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Caricou.....	100\$	—	—	—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Carris Urbanos.....	200	168,733	—	15\$000— 19\$000
700,000	7,000	all	100	Corcovado (and Hotel).....	100	6,971	1\$500, July 91	— 19\$ 000
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	Jardim Botânico.....	200	642,445\$	3 000, May 1900	— 130 000
12,000,000	60,000	59,300	200	S. Christovão.....	200	105,890\$	5 1/2% June 99	100 000— 125 000
3,000,000	15,000	all	100	Villa Isabel.....	200	32,409	4 000, Feb. 1900	— 80 000—
900,000	9,000	all	100	Pernambuco.....	100	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperanga Maritima.....	200\$	350,000\$	9\$000, Jan. 1900	— 200\$000
25,000,000	125,000	all	200	Lloyd Brasileiro.....	200	—	—	—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Navegacao Costeira.....	200	—	—	—
675,000	3,375	all	200	S. Joao de Barra e Campos.....	200	59,598	10 000, Feb. 1900	— 300 000
1,000,000	5,000	2,750	200	Sul Paulista.....	200	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000	all	200\$	Alimaga.....	200\$	1,122,080\$	10\$000— Jan. 1900	— 190\$000
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	America Fabril.....	200	279,979	7 000— Aug. 96	113\$000—
500,000	2,500	all	200	Batallao (ingenieros).....	200	46,723	4 000— Feb. 1900	— 250 000
3,600,000	36,000	all	200	Brazil Industrial.....	200	190,000	— Jan. 1900	— 102 000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Caracara.....	200	741,937	12 000— ditto 1900	— 190 000
4,500,000	22,500	all	200	Confiança Industrial.....	200	284,000	10 000— ditto 1900	— 150 000
500,000	2,500	all	200	Corcovado.....	200	52,028	10 000— Feb. 1900	— 100 000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	D. Isabel.....	200	189,284	50 000— Jan. 1900	— 200 000
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Fabril Paulista.....	200	200,000	12 000— July 98	— 190 000
800,000	4,000	all	200	Industrial Mineira.....	200	92,814	12 000— Feb. 1900	— 190 000
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Magéense.....	200	28,277	10 000— Jan. 1900	— 215 000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Manoelina.....	200	144,143	10 000— ditto 1900	— 170 000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Manoelina.....	200	21,603	5 000— Mar. 96	— 135 000
1,800,000	9,000	all	200	Progresso Industrial.....	200	539,889	12 000— Jan. 1900	— 190 000
450,000	2,250	all	100	Kink (Woolens).....	100	—	—	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	S. Felix.....	200	37,345	4 000— Jan. 1900	— 102 000—
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	Santa Luzia.....	200	36,394	— ditto 1900	— 150 000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	S. João.....	200	71,567	— ditto 99	— 170 000
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	200	—	—	—
—	—	—	200	União Fabril.....	200	1,314,403	17 1/2%—Aug. 99	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation.
3,000,000\$	15,000	all	200\$	Alliança.....	200\$	—	—	—
3,000,000	15,000	all	1,000	Argos Fluminense.....	1,000	300,000	1\$000, July 97	— 5\$500
3,000,000	15,000	9,725	200	Bonanga.....	200	15,584	25 000, Jan. 1900	355\$000— 370 000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Confiança.....	200	—	—	—
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Fidelidade.....	200	200,000	1 000, Jan. 1900	— 5 000
3,000,000	15,000	all	1,000	Garantia.....	1,000	366,374	3 000, ditto 1900	— 42 000
3,000,000	15,000	all	1,000	General.....	1,000	252,000	7 000, ditto 98	— 145 000
3,000,000	15,000	all	100	Industria.....	100	400,000	8 000, ditto 1900	— 40 000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Previdente.....	200	—	—	—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Prosperidade.....	200	150,120	3 000, ditto 1900	— 20 000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
500,000\$	10,000	all	50\$	Carros Taterall Moreaux.....	50\$	42,378\$	1 500, Jan. 99	— 15\$000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Cruzeiro (match factory).....	200	—	—	—
60,000,000	300,000	all	200	Docas de Santos.....	200	—	—	—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Empresa Industrial Brasileira.....	200	2,437,379	40 000, Jan. 1900	300\$000— 450 000—
3,000,000	15,000	all	100	Edificadora.....	100	14,673	8 000, Aug. 91	— 120 000
25,500,000	255,000	255,000	100	Melhoramentos do Brazil.....	100	6,506,142	10 000, Feb. 95	— 120 000
3,000,000	15,000	3,900	200	"Gazeta de Noticias" (newspaper).....	200	53,289	10 000, Feb. 95	— 52 000—
1,000,000	5,000	all	50	Loterias Nacionais do Brazil.....	50	43,577	10 000, Feb. 95	— 120 000
2,500,000	12,500	all	100	Matte Larangeira (Paraguay tea).....	100	1,547,659	13 000, May 1900	— 52 000—
1,000,000	5,000	all	100	Moinhos Fluminense (flour mills).....	100	300,000	9 1/2% May 1900	— 19 000
9,312,500	46,562	33,128	100	Sanamento de R. de J. (Building society).....	100	36,267	2 700, Feb. 92	— 55 000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	100	Transporte e Carruagens.....	100	714,948	5 000, July 99	— 150 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Typographica do Brazil.....	200	400,000	6 000, Dec. 99	— 150 000
600,000	3,000	all	200	Uniao (water for ships).....	200	29,987	1 500, Jan. 1900	— 150 000

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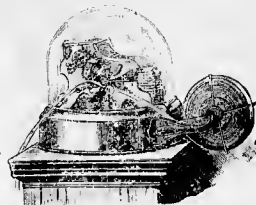
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This paper is now in its 26th year, having originally been published as *The South American Mail* and *The British and American Mail*. It assumed its present title at the beginning of April, 1879, when it was published three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has been changed to a weekly publication, and from four pages it has been increased to twelve.

As an advertising medium *The News* occupies an exceptionally advantageous position. It circulates widely throughout Brazil, and also in Europe and the United States. Its subscribers are principally business men interested in Brazilian trade, industries and investments. No other periodical, even with much larger circulation, can offer better inducements to advertisers who seek the attention of these classes.

All communications should be addressed to the Editor and Publisher, Caixa de Correio, 255, Rio de Janeiro.

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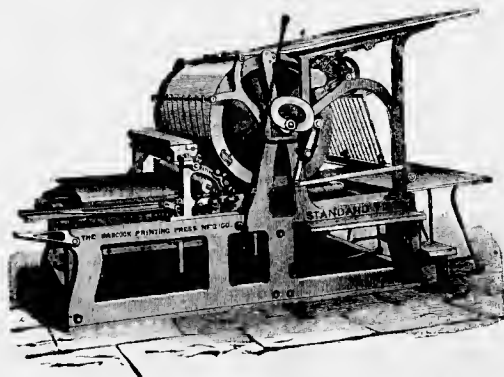
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Steamships.

**ROYAL MAIL
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Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
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TABLE OF DEPARTURES.
1900

Date	Steamer	Destinations
1900		
Oct. 3	Magdalena	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.
" 15	Thames	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 17	Nile	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.
" 29	Clyde	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 31	Thames	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

This Company will have steamers from and to
England three times a month.
Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can
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C. J. Cazely,
Superintendent.

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RIVER PLATE STEAMERS.**

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Hevelius..... 1st Nov

"Coleridge"

Illuminated with electric light
sails on the 17th October for

New York

Taking 1st and 3rd class passengers at moderate
rates for above port and also for

BARBADOS.

Surgeon and Stewards carried.

The voyage is much quicker than by way of England
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Weekly cargo steamers for **NEW YORK.**

For freight apply to the Broker

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58, Rua 1.º de Março

**PACIFIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.**
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
DEPARTURES FOR LIVERPOOL.

Orizen..... Oct. 12th
Oropesa..... 24th
These popular steamers are fitted with the electric
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order.

For freight apply to F. D. Muehade.

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Finest English and Scotch goods.

Best workmanship and moderate prices.



LUBRICATING OILS

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Messrs. LEA & PERRINS beg to announce
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Original Worcestershire Sauce,

they are now printing their Signature, in
white, diagonally across the upper part of the
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same will be at once proceeded against.

WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE.

The Original and Genuine.

The Only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

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PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its
world-wide reputation as the Best and
only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for
BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESS-
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Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature
Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all
Blood Disorders, and all Functional and
Disordered Conditions of the System, caused
by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric
Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred
Evils is immediate and permanent, all
the Miserable Feelings and Distressing
Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity
that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above
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Its energizing effects are shown from the
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Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power,
with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and
Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The
Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep
becomes calm and refreshing. The Face
becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes
brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None
genuine without the British Government
Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne,
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Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials
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HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

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Weekly Passenger service between *Rio de
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Sailing every Saturday at 4 p. m. in-
variably.

The Steamer

ITAIPAVA

will sail for

PARANAGUA,

**DESTERRO, RIO GRANDE, PELOTAS
and PORTO ALEGRE,**

Saturday, 6th inst.

Freight and parcels received through the
Trapiche SILVINO until the 5th.

Valuables at the office, on the day of
sailing, till 2 p. m.

For passages and information apply to the office of

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Rua do Hospício, 9.**

Freight and parcels will be recei-
ved only on board or at the Trapiche
until the day before sailing of the
steamer.

SEA SICKNESS

28 cases were treated on board a s.s. "Olin-
da" by Dr. Ernani Pinto with Tincture of Ne-
ctandra and of these, 22 cases were com-
pletely cured, and the remaining four be-
came much better.

The illustrious naval surgeon Dr. Henri-
que Manguon says that "during voyages on
men of war I have had occasion to use
Tincture of Nectandra Amara of Mr. Antero
Leivas against sea sickness and always
with excellent results.

Numberless testimonials of travellers ju-
stify the results obtained by these distin-
guished physicians, with the Tincture and
pills of the Nectandra Amara against sea-
sickness.

In order to facilitate the use of this medi-
cine a prospectus accompanies each bottle
written in the Portuguese, English and
French languages.

N. B. The Nectandra Amara pills are for-
mulated with the same doses of the Ne-
ctandra, in order that they may be sent by
post all over the world with the least pos-
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Elixir and Tincture of Nectandra Amara
which are liquid and cannot, therefore, be
transported by the same rapid and sure
means.

For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy
impoverishment of blood, weakness of the
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rious illness, the pills should be ground
and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine
in order that they may be taken as a liquid to
ensure a prompt action; it is also, to facilitate
for adults and children who cannot take
dry pills, and in this case they can be di-
solved in pure water if no wine is to be
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Persons who have no connections here
and who may desire to have these most
useful pills can obtain them by applying
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